

Saturday Gazette.
 Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.
 W. F. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
 CHAS. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE IS OPEN DAILY
 AT THE POST OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD.

THE SATURDAY GAZETTE
 PUBLISHERS' ADDRESS.
 To the citizens of Bloomfield and Montclair and to our Advertising patrons elsewhere.

Another number will complete the third volume of the GAZETTE. Our labors to make it worthy and acceptable have been better appreciated than our own distrust permitted us to expect. We have been greeted with many kind words of approval and frequent acts of encouragement and support. New subscriptions have augmented our lists every week, and new advertisements from unexpected quarters have sought to reach the public through our columns.

And now that the GAZETTE has become one of the settled institutions of these towns, and in fact of Essex County, we feel impelled to vindicate its history from the ill-founded aspersions by which an adversary with mal-intent has aimed to damage its fame and retard its prosperity. We confine ourselves to a few brief statements of facts which we know, as they are of our own personal history.

In 1872, after a pre-consideration of several months and an occasional conference with different citizens, we decided to start, as an experiment, a newspaper in Bloomfield. As it could not be expected to pay expenses at first, we submitted a conditional proposal to certain citizens, that if a sufficient number would contribute ten dollars each to the enterprise we would engage to publish a paper once a fortnight for six months, by which time we hoped the need and benefit of a local journal would be sufficiently manifest to render the permanent establishment of it possible. Though a number who subscribed never paid the ten dollars, still something over four hundred dollars was realized. This, with the fifty cent subscriptions and the sums derived from the paying advertisements, carried our paper through the promised experiment without pecuniary loss to us. But it was also without remuneration for our services as editor and publishers, we having spent the entire income on the paper as we had intended to do from the first.

We make this statement emphatic because insinuation have been made that we made money from that experimental issue of the GAZETTE. The cost of getting up the paper at that time was considerably greater than it has been since. We published from 1,500 to 2,500 copies at each issue, making an average of 1,750 copies for the whole time, distributing gratuitously those which were not paid for, so that they would do most good to the credit of our town and to the interest of our advertisers.

Having anticipated the time for the ending of the experimental period, by publishing the last few numbers of the first volume weekly instead of fortnightly, we delayed the commencement of the second volume four weeks, to see what developments would appear from an attempt to set afloat another paper in our village. It became immediately obvious that that paper, however it might satisfy the tastes and aspirations of a limited class of citizens in the town, it would hardly supply the felt-want of our growing, progressive and cultured village, nor ever gain a foothold in Montclair. Hence, we determined, with the advice of numbers of our first citizens, to continue the GAZETTE. We accordingly issued the first number of the second volume in February, 1873 publishing 2,000 copies several weeks, 1,750, 1,625 and 1,500 copies during most of the year and at no time less than 1,250 copies.

During the present year, by curtailing our gratuitous distribution part of the time, our circulation has averaged only about 1,100, frequently being 1,250, and at no time less than 1,000 copies.

Our whole time and our best efforts have been devoted with fidelity and impartiality to the true interests of Bloomfield and Montclair, which all admit, have been essentially promoted by our honest, independent, unflinching labors.

We shall continue as hitherto, but with the advantage of longer experience and greater facilities, to supply to these towns the SATURDAY GAZETTE filled as we hope with attractive local, and entertaining and instructive general reading and valuable discussions.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

This law goes into effect on the first of January. Newspapers are free of postage to subscribers in every part of the country where published, except those deposited in a post box by mail to a "Letter Carrier's office" for delivery. The only exception in Essex County will therefore be those sent to Newark. Such, if issued more frequently than weekly, must have a one cent stamp on a "Letter Carrier's office" must be prepaid the same as those sent beyond the county.

We shall therefore be obliged, under this law, to prepay the postage, at the rate of two cents a pound, on all papers to subscribers, one copy to each, in Newark and elsewhere beyond the County of Essex. This we shall cheerfully do, the subscription price of the GAZETTE remaining unchanged.

WHO ARE TO BE DEEMED SUBSCRIBERS?
 We answer—Those to whom we regularly

ly send the GAZETTE in accordance with our published conditions. These embrace: 1st. All who pay an agreed subscription price. 2nd. All settled Clergymen in Essex County. 3rd. All Public School Teachers in Essex County. 4th. Our regular Advertising customers.

To Clergymen and Teachers in the county we have for two years past, sent the GAZETTE freely. For the coming year we shall be happy to send it to both these professions for one dollar each, individual OR for one new subscriber at \$2. OR for an occasional contribution of interest for our columns respecting church, schools or other useful general or local topic.

We hope to make the GAZETTE the coming year of more interest and valuable to readers of all classes, and in every part of the county of Essex, than it has ever been. Some new features will be manifested in the first and second issues of the new volume.

Now we earnestly hope that present subscribers will immediately renew their subscriptions, and that other citizens and friends in Bloomfield, Montclair and elsewhere will favor this enterprise by securing its weekly visits. It is especially devoted to the interests of these towns.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The few remarks we made last week have brought out a correspondent whose name, if we were at liberty to give it, would add great weight to his sound counsel. His interesting letter in another column will doubtless be read and pondered by our citizens generally.

It has been a matter of unbounded surprise that this fine old village should continue to remain so long without a Public Hall and a Free Library, and allow Montclair, Orange and other towns to get ahead of us in this respect. How can we expect our young people to be satisfied at home if we do not furnish the necessary accommodations for suitable public entertainments? The same reasons that are urged for parents to make home pleasing and happy are even more urgent for rendering our village attractive and inviting. Every town should have its spacious Hall, where eminent lecturers, celebrated artists, skilled musicians and other modes of culture and entertainment may be suitably provided for.

We have, at length, such a noble hall planned and well begun. A hall that, when completed, will extort the frequent exclamation, how could Bloomfield exist so long without it! Its completion will not fail to give an impetus to other beneficial institutions and enterprises. The LIBRARY, which gave the soul to the hall building, will itself derive from that edifice, development, vitality and power for usefulness. When the repository is prepared, thousands of valuable dust-covered tomes, shaking off their repulsive encumbrance, will hasten to adorn its shelves and invite inquirers after knowledge to its alcoves.

But there is a fear that a want of means will now put a stop to this enterprise. Some say it would be just like Bloomfield to let the work lag and droop and die! Let us repel this slander, and "put our shoulders to the wheel," every one, and it will soon be accomplished and its doors opened to the public including those sneering aspersions. Let us see what is required. \$10,000. That is the price of 400 shares. Are there not 100 persons in Bloomfield that can afford to invest in this real property \$100 each? paying it in installments of \$10 a month. It cannot be a bad investment. It will improve the value of our lands and our homes, even the humblest of them, more than that small sum. Several new subscriptions have been made during the past week.

Mr. Horace G. Howe, Principal of St. Mark's Public School, West Orange, is to deliver the oration before the Association of Graduates of the New York State Normal School, at its annual reunion at Albany during the Christmas holidays.

Rev. Dr. Huntington of Worcester, Mass. has just been elected to the Bishopric of the vacant diocese of Iowa in the Episcopal Church.

Rev. D. H. Coulter, of Iowa, has accepted the call of the Reformed Presbyterian church, at Newark, N. J.

CALDWELL.—Mr. Hiram A. Maynard of New York city, died on Sunday at the residence of his son-in-law (E. W. Crane) of pneumonia, with which he was seized last Thursday. He was widely known, having at one time been an Alderman and a Captain of Police in New York city.

MANUELA.—The beautiful story which is completed in this issue is from the facile pen of a Bloomfield lady, whose fertile imagination has occasionally heretofore furnished interesting articles for the GAZETTE. She is always welcome.

For the greatest variety and best quality of FURNITURE—all of their own make—call at Douglas, Sons & Co., 797 Broad st.

BOOK NOTICES.

Among the new books upon our table, we take pleasure in mentioning, as received from Harper Bros., A HERO AND A MASTER by Chas. Reade, declared to be a true narrative, in which the author relates the remarkable exploits of James Lambert, a hero indeed, who saved over four scores lives from drowning in the Clyde. The truthfulness of the story enhances the interest connected with the wonderful facts.

JESUS TAUGHT, by B. L. Fargson. If one has leisure for light reading, this book will serve to while away a passing hour, and will be found interesting chiefly in its graphic delineation of life among the middle class more than for any moral lesson attached to its pages.

Several of the January Magazines are on our table. To begin alphabetically we have the

ALBANY JOURNAL, \$6.
 An exquisite number of a peerless Art Journal.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY, \$4.
 Holds its place in the front rank of the literary periodicals. No refined and cultured family should omit it.

THE GALAXY, \$4.
 Is inspiring and raising rapidly in public favor.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, \$4.
 Is the oldest and best illustrated Monthly. Always safe, fresh, entertaining and instructive. It belongs to the home.

SANITARIAN, \$3.
 The newest and most valued, thorough and reliable Health Journal.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH, \$3.
 Is an excellent, practical, common sense, Health Magazine. Every family can read it with profit.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY, \$3.
 These are all published in New York. The ATLANTIC, also in Boston.

We will receive subscriptions for any of them at the GAZETTE office in Bloomfield and at Madison's book store in Montclair.

HOME MATTERS.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.
 Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre
 Dec. 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
 At 7 A. M. 39° 38° 35° 32° 30° 28° 24° 11°
 At 1 P. M. 41° 38° 35° 32° 30° 28° 24° 11°
 At 7 P. M. 33° 32° 30° 28° 26° 24° 20° 29°
 BLOOMFIELD.

Town Council—Bloomfield.

Regular meeting, December 11, 1874.
 Present—Messrs. Beach, Reford, Oakes and Sherman.

The letter of the chairman, Mr. Beach, in reply to the one received from Mr. M. W. Dodd, in reference to the widening of Washington Ave. was read and on motion it was ordered that both letters be entered in full on the minutes.

The committee on sidewalks reported that they had caused the unfinished part of the plank work on Bloomfield Avenue, adjoining the property of Mrs. Eliza Wilde, to be laid in accordance with the petition of Samuel Benson and others at a cost of \$115.40. Report of Committee adopted and assessment confirmed.

The following bills were ordered paid, and orders drawn therefor:
 Sidewalk account—E. C. Dodd, \$115.40.
 Contingent account—Jas. Hughes, \$35.
 Poor account—J. H. Way, \$30.25, J. H. Lockwood, \$18, Horace Dodd, \$16, J. H. Brown & Bro., \$112.12, Albert Morris, \$16 10, Dr. C. H. Bailey, \$58.
 Public Ground account—Peter Farley, \$198. Road account—J. Kiersted, \$16. Adjourned.

We are informed that the new Methodist church at Brookdale is nearly completed and will be opened for Divine service on December 27th. Rev. Bishop James will dedicate the building, assisted by Rev. L. R. Dunn, in the afternoon, and Rev. R. Van Horne, in the evening. Some other preachers have promised their assistance and the opening services promise to be of unusual interest.

The Presbyterian Monthly Sociable gathered a large company on Wednesday evening, at Mr. Edward Ward's, on Beach street. Without disparagement to the previous ones, this is pronounced the most enjoyable of the season thus far.

Rev. Mr. Ballantine is quite settled in the new parsonage—"the Home of the Church."

THE NEIGHBORHOOD PRAYER MEETING in West End last Tuesday evening was held at Mr. Geo. W. Smith's, on Ridge-wood avenue, and was well attended with only sectarian lines. It was remarkably interesting.

A PRAYER SERVICE has been held for some weeks at seven o'clock, Sunday evenings in the Westminster Church. A very delightful service it has proved.

SERVICES LAST SUNDAY.—At Rev. Mr. BALLANTINE'S church. Sermon by the pastor on "Christ to enter at the Strait Gate." This was an exhortation of Christ consequent upon a natural inquiry of some of the disciples—"Are there few that be saved?" The discourse was well conceived and impressively delivered. It left no ground for Universalists to stand upon, nor for those who depend upon their morality for their entrance to heaven.

The Rev. gentleman made the most of his text in a free and learned exposition and an earnest, heartfelt application which made every hearer feel that it was good to be there.

FREE SEATS.—The Baptist Church of Bloomfield have adopted the system of free sittings, and will hereafter derive their supporting income from monthly or weekly contributions on the envelope plan, which has almost invariably proved successful when fairly tried. We wish them prosperity in this liberal and wise arrangement.

For the Saturday Gazette.

BLOOMFIELD LIBRARY HALL.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

Some five or six years ago an effort was made by a few persons to secure for the use of our citizens something that seemed to be universally needed in Bloomfield—a suitable place for lectures or concerts or other gatherings of the people, the want of which was a cause of general complaint.

It was decided that a forward movement should be commenced, and after a while an organization was formed under the name of *The Bloomfield Library Association*, and a charter obtained from the Legislature. Subscriptions to the capital stock soon amounted to some \$30,000. The board of directors then made an ad-

vance by purchasing a most eligible lot, corner of Central Avenue and Liberty St. Nothing else was done as yet, however, at that time, and the board seemed to have exhausted its corporate energies. Many of the subscribers began to think that the subject had lost its interest and that the enterprise might prove a failure. Realizing that the controlling board was either too tardy or too conservative, at the last annual election the subscribers manifested their views by changing the board, not wholly, but in part, and then passed a resolution directing the newly elected board to proceed without delay to do something in the way of work and progress.

The new board on assuming the duties, discovered that the panic and other causes had shrunk the subscriptions and that further application to others for assistance would hardly be successful until the board displayed signs of greater activity than had been shown heretofore. Thus the new board was forced to go on with what available subscriptions they found on the books, relying for further support when needed, upon the liberal minded citizens of Bloomfield. An architect well known and approved was engaged, who submitted plans, which, after slight modifications, were adopted by the assent of every member of the board. Contracts followed and the work in every case was given to the lowest competent bidder. The building is now far completed in a most thorough and substantial manner.

All this work, chiefly accomplished since June last, entitles the new board to some credit, and I feel it to be the duty of our citizens to aid them in every possible manner. Every progressive movement has its friends, and also its enemies. There are those who covertly throw obstacles and discouragements in the way; others injure the cause by faint praise. Some don't like the plan of the building; while others dislike the location. All this talk is only calculated to create an atmosphere of prejudice and distrust to the damage of the undertaking. Leastwise, hope, for the credit of this town and the success of the Hall, that those who have noble aspirations will come to the front and help the work. Don't let generous impulses be smothered and intended words of encouragement be nipped in the bud, but let us all set an example to do good to ourselves and to our posterity. While some persons may think that the board has been going a little too fast, others think there is every incentive, all things considered, for our citizens to show increased zeal by bestowing more aid and sympathy in the movement. The shares are placed at the moderate sum of twenty-five dollars each and made payable in ten monthly installments thus placing a share within the means of every person who desires to become a member of the association.

Mere utilitarians have asked, "Will this pay?" I answer, "Undoubtedly it will." If churches, schools, asylums, orphanages and hospitals pay in any civilized community, then we have reason to feel assured that this village Hall will pay. It will pay to have good lectures. It will pay to have good music. It will pay for church fairs and festivals, and Sunday-school anniversaries. It will pay in the satisfaction of each subscriber in knowing that he has contributed to the general welfare of man kind, and the Board of Directors generally say that with careful management it can also be made to pay financially.

A FRIEND OF THE HALL.

MONTECLAIR.

Town Council—Montclair.

Regular meeting, December 16.
 All members present.

The following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted. Whereas, the work of opening and grading Irving street has been completed to the satisfaction of the Town Engineer and the cost has been ascertained to be — dollars and cents, therefore resolved that the same be assessed on the property pro rata per linear feet front on the aforesaid street, and that the parties in interest be notified to appear at the Town Council rooms, on January 5, 1875, at 8 o'clock p. m., to make objections, if any, to said assessment.

A movement is now being made to procure a Babcock Hook and Ladder Truck, with Fire Extinguishers attached, for the use of the village, the same to be under the control of the Town Committee. It was moved and carried that a committee of two be appointed to ascertain and report a location and the expense of property, housing and caring for such a Fire Extinguisher. Messrs. E. T. Gould and Dr. Love were appointed such committee.

Petition received from property owners on the line of Fullerton Avenue extension, asking, now that the street is opened and worked, for a plank sidewalk, the whole length of the street. According to law a public meeting was directed to be called for Saturday evening, December 26th, at the Town Council rooms, at 8 o'clock p. m., to consider the subject.

REAL ESTATE ACTIVITY.—Mr. S. A. Fowler has broken ground for a new house on Lincoln street. Mr. G. W. Martin is building a fine house also on same street. It will be built after the model of Mr. Crosby's houses on Harrison Avenue. Both these houses will be built by Meyer, contractor.

Mr. Devourney is building a new house on Park street. Joseph K. Oakes of Bloomfield has the contract. Mr. S. Wilde is building a new house on Walnut street. Crane is the contractor.

E. B. Crane has broken ground for a new house on Fullerton Avenue, near Bloomfield Avenue.

CHURCH SOCIABLE.—This week at Mr. Thomas Russell's the members of Dr. Berry's congregation had a very delightful and homelike reunion.

SERVICES LAST SUNDAY.—At Rev. Dr. Berry's Church the choir was singing, when we entered, one of the sweetest introductory hymns we have heard. The invocation prayer by the pastor was peculiarly affectionate, comforting and earnest in its supplicatory tone and language, invoking a supply of grace for each worshipper.

The text was from John xix, 30. "It is finished." The Rev. pastor delivered a very able and interesting exposition of the text, ringing the changes upon the phrase in its fitting application to the ancient ritual and economy, to the plan and work of redemption, to the sufferings of Christ and the salvation of men. He urged upon all the earnest consideration of the subject with deep solemnity, with sincere contrition and with unquestioning faith, commending Christ's earnest, loving, laborious life as our constant model.

At THE CONGREGATIONAL Church. The pastor was indisposed from a severe cold. The Rev. Henry M. Stora of Brooklyn occupied the pulpit and preached a forcible and highly interesting sermon in behalf of the Home Mission cause, from the text, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Wm. Jacobus is displaying a fine assortment of boots and shoes adapted to the season and an immense stock of rubber shoes of all kinds. Prices very reasonable.

Mr. Madison's store presents a very attractive appearance. His large and fine stock of Books, Gold Pens and Pencils, Games, Toys and Fancy Goods for the Holidays are well worth inspecting by those who design making Holiday gifts.

A UNION PRATER MEETING held in the Association Rooms, Jacobus Hall, on Sunday afternoon at half-past four. All are invited and welcomed.

Rev. Dr. Berry holds a Bible Class for adults, younger and older, on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock, in his church.

For the Saturday Gazette.

GOLD AND SILVER AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON REAL ESTATE AND OTHER VALUES.

No. I.

Within the last twenty-five years, a retired merchant has published in the *Evening Post*, a series of articles on Real Estate in New York, over the signature of *Clinton*. Some of these articles were collected and put in pamphlet form in the year 1860.

Since then several other articles, all on the same subject, have appeared. His predictions seemed at the time they were made, so extravagant, and yet have been so abundantly realized, that at this time when great doubt exists in regard to the future, and "men's hearts are failing them for fear," I would like to make some observations through your paper, upon the times, predicated upon "Clinton" as a test.

This sagacious writer remarks: In 1858—one year after the panic of '37—that men were running up and down Wall St. seeking opportunities to employ their capital, and failing to see the golden opportunities, in real estate. The same state of things exists now—one year after the panic of '73.

It is well, therefore, in this time of doubt and uncertainty, to cast our eyes back and see what has been wrought in this country, within the last twenty or thirty years, and take courage for the future. It is just as impossible to stop permanently the general growth and prosperity of this country, and particularly of its commercial metropolis, as to arrest the flow of the Mississippi by throwing a dam across it, the rising tide would soon sweep away all restraints and barriers to its progress. And so will the country do with the present depression. It will be but temporary. The elements of prosperity and progress are too intimately interwoven with all our condition and circumstances, to permit the thought for a moment that we shall not speedily enter upon a season of growth and prosperity, which will come up to, or outstrip all former experience.

PRICE OF LABOR.

It is the opinion of many, and you daily hear it expressed on the cars, and in private conversation, that every thing is too high, that labor must go back to its old price of one dollar, etc., and when that has taken place, we may begin to expect a return of prosperity. Now it would make no difference whether labor was worth one dollar or two per day, if every thing else was working on the same level, but they do not, and cannot. One thing at least is not worth as much as formerly, and never can be, and that thing being the standard of value. Other things must come to it.

I mean gold and silver. The gold dollar to day is not worth half as much as it was twenty-five years ago; it has not half as much purchasing power, and is constantly diminishing in value in consequence of its enormously increased production.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

It was estimated by Humboldt that at the time Columbus discovered America, in the year 1492, the gross amount of gold and silver in use in the world was \$175,000,000. Mr. Daly in his pamphlet on the World's Wealth, says that in 1645 the amount of gold and silver in use was \$250,000,000; in 1800 it was estimated at \$450,000,000; in 1840 it had reached \$1,385,000,000; in 1840 \$1,900,000,000; in 1848 \$4,000,000,000, having more than doubled in forty-eight years, and in 1870 it had made the immense increase of \$8,811,000,000, having nearly doubled in twenty-two years, and standing at \$7,906,000,000. And the production still goes on at an increased ratio. Should not this increase of the precious metal have its effect upon other things, and would not the legitimate effect be

double or quadruple them in value so long as gold remain the standard? If gold and silver were produced until they were as abundant as copper, would they be worth any more? and would the gold dollar buy any more than the copper cent? Now, if it can be shown that twenty-five years ago a well located piece of property was worth \$50,000, ought it not—other things being equal—to be worth \$100,000 to day?

The ruling rates for money in this country have been from seven to twelve per cent; six, seven and ten per cent, being the legal rates. For the last twelve months it has only been at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. Did your readers ever hear of money being at those rates before for such a length of time, or indeed at these rates for any time? and if not what is the reason. Was it so after the panic of '36 and '37?

RICH MEN.

The truth is during the last twenty-five years the increase of wealth has been something almost astounding. Millions are as thick as toads after a shower. We jostle them every day on the street as we pass, without knowing them. When they come to die, then the announcement may possibly be made and possibly not, that the deceased left an estate valued at a million or two. Thirty-five years ago there were but two men in New York named as millionaires. They were J. Jacob Astor and Stephen Whitney. They are now as common as \$100,000 men were then.

This large accumulation of capital must have employment, and if it cannot be made to earn 7 to 10 per cent it will take 2 1/2 and 3 per cent. So that when the capitalist comes to find that money is worth only half as much as formerly, he will pay twice as much for real estate, and be content with a revenue one half what the same capital would have brought twenty-five years ago. His fate will not be a very hard one, however, if instead of receiving \$70,000 on his million, he gets now but \$35,000. He got his money easy and must be economical and try and get along on the \$35,000.

It will be hard, doubtless, for capitalists to submit to this state of things, and they will strive and struggle against it, but there is no help for them; it will come as surely as the world stands, and the precious metals continue to be produced.

It may be said that even if this be admitted, real estate is too high and will not be sustained. So the men of thirty, twenty, and ten years ago thought, and let slip the opportunities then presented. Were money, however, to remain at the old rate of interest, there is no probability of real estate receding; though foreclosures are numerous, I know, and few sales are made just now. Individuals are being ruined their hopes and expectations are all disappointed; but then there are others who are more fortunate and able to hold, and will do so. Exceptional pieces of property are too high, no doubt, and loss will result to the holder, but that is nothing; mistakes in calculations occur in all transactions. The merchant sometimes loses by bad debts, though his general condition may be prosperous.

The largest estates in the city are held by men who, having faith in New York and real estate, held it until it increased in value ten and fifty fold. Lots which were worth a few hundred dollars twenty years ago are worth now ten and fifty thousand dollars, and yet in the opinion of "Clinton," the opportunities for investments were never better than now. I should place almost implicit confidence in his predictions whatever they might be. I was told by a gentleman last week that lots 25x100 feet on Hyde Park, London, were worth \$300,000, and that real estate generally was much higher there than here. Lots are not quite as high as that around Central Park, but may be twenty years hence.

MONTCLAIR, Dec. 15, 1874.

For the Saturday Gazette.

THE REIGN OF LAW.

In early times men believed that there was a spirit in everything. They saw the processes which we call vital force, chemical affinity, attraction or magnetism, etc., and believed them due to invisible living spirits. Strange sights or sounds were omens preceding coming events. The flight of birds was full of meaning. (Recall the story of "The Crane Ithys.") The inspection of the entrails of animals slain for sacrifices enabled the soothsayers to divine the will of Heaven. Gnomes, Genii and Fairies peopled the imagination of men at a time when all nature was mysterious; comets and eclipses were things of dire import. But as fast as knowledge gained an insight into the causes of things the belief in fate, or chance, or providence, in such things was shut out, so that the more one was informed in natural science, the less superstitious he was. Such is the change still going on. One who sees how closely pestilence and filth are connected—how apt lightning is to strike tall points—how uniformly the scarlet fever comes from previous cases—how the curse causes seldom comes, causes to wonder at them and cannot class them as special providences, while those who remain in the old belief of unexplained happenings, make God the author of these things as things seen in judgment on the wicked; they consider themselves religious in so doing, and that no student of nature is necessarily irreligious. And so through the coming ages will be this opposition of science to what is falsely called religion. The most devout have much to learn in order to honor God aright. They need to see Him in these explained phenomena. David knew not how to express the intense emotion of his mind as it saw the thoughts of God evidenced everywhere in all things by laws, as it saw how "we live and move and have our be-

ing in Him," he could not rest until he had written law—law—law, one hundred and seventy-six consecutive times as in the 119th Psalm:

Yes, in all things that we think, or do, or say, there is conformity with, or opposition to the law of the thought, action or word. The devout will then be abstinent for this wisdom. "My soul hath kept thy testimonies, and I have loved them exceedingly." Wherefore the true worshiper of God is he who only does the will of God—which is unmistakably set forth by law in things spiritual and things natural. The true worshiper will keep his commandments which are blended together on material tables. The spiritual govern on the physical; cleanliness with many other observances of natural laws, being next to godliness—obedience is better than sacrifice—right-doing better than attending public worship.

Devout men still think that they shall be heard for their much praying unattended by proportionate vigorous activity. As food is the producer of strength, so is earnest prayer the preparative for labors of love. The science then that must be cultivated is to learn all (if possible) of God's laws. We must learn that we break His law when over-eating, when over-sleeping and when neglecting to do good to all about us—as much as in breaking any of the ten commandments. Whilst the religious world is agitated by materialistic philosophy, it does not see that its energy cannot be directed aright until it knows all that the materialist knows and appropriates it to its Maker's uses and purposes. A small portion of the energy which is shown in the accumulation of wealth would suffice in a few years to change the moral aspect of this nation.